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## WIRTH SEEKS HELP TO REFORM CABINET

Tries to Please Both Labor and Leading Industrial Interests.

OFFERS POST TO CUNO

Hamburg-American Line Head Insists on Backing of Entire Ministry.

CHANCELLOR UNDER FIRE

Will Defend Self in Reichstag To-morrow and Ask Vote of Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 12. Chancellor Wirth's failure to produce an economic program which either the industrial party or labor would approve has brought on a Cabinet crisis. The industrialists in Germany for the first time are showing open resistance to the fulfillment of policy regarding reparations and the sacrifices this demands. President Ebert also insists on reshaping the Cabinet.

Chancellor Wirth has parried the crisis over night through agreeing to the demand of the industrial party for the appointment of a Foreign Minister who understands business. As a result William Cuno, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, is slated for Foreign Minister.

Herr Cuno said that he would not accept unless the entire Cabinet approves his economic policy. Before the Reichstag Tuesday Chancellor Wirth will defend the Government policy and will seek to maintain the present coalition with limited participation by the industrialists. Wirth's foothold was further shaken when the heads of the Reparations Commission said they could not reach positive results with a Chancellor who does not know what is wanted and has not the authority to fulfill his pledges.

**Stinnes Attacks Wirth.**  
Hugo Stinnes used the occasion to attack Wirth before the Economic Parliament for seeking an outside loan through the Reparations Commission before the war indemnities had been revised in Germany's favor. "Eternal borrowing," said Stinnes, "is a patent medicine which does not remedy the fundamental trouble." This trouble, as Stinnes sees it, is the attempt to fulfill the reparations demands through small loans and time gaining. "Germany," said Stinnes, "is a debtor seeking credit from the Allies, who are a sort of super bank. The first question is, under what circumstances does Germany regard as a good investment? This is easily answered—by obliging the banker to open the markets to our goods and to reopen the world to Germany. Then the banker would demand proof that the debtor could run his business profitably. He would then advance him a large stabilizing credit for operating expenses."

Stinnes's speech was typical of the attitude of big business in Germany. The industrial leaders attack the Government measures to remedy economic conditions but are not themselves ready to assume the responsibility of government. Stinnes did not outline a possible governmental economic program in which industry would participate actively.

The situation, according to leading manufacturers, is that industry entirely opposes Wirth's fulfillment policy with the vague hope that somehow they are going to win the sympathy of allied or world opinion.

**Demand Reparations Cut.**  
"I would stop completely the payment of further reparations under existing conditions," one manufacturer said. "Only on the condition that the Allies reduce the reparations amount, withdraw the armies of occupation and reopen the markets to our industry would I agree to a partial payment of reparations."

Until then industry will evade and resist the Government in its financial control measures. While industry is not conspiring to depreciate the mark and facilitate dumping, as some outsiders believe, it is not lending its own foreign credit to help stabilization and, indirectly, industry is bringing on a further drop in the value through large expenditures for raw materials.

"What's the use of giving money to the Government which would spend it needlessly?" another manufacturer remarked. "The Reparations Commission is holding a sword over Germany to make her pay a reparations sum which German manufacturers believe is five times greater than Germany is able to pay, they prefer to evade responsibility. It is typical of the industrial leaders to shrink from assuming direct political action and responsibility. But they will make an immediate demand for the appointment of a Foreign Minister who understands the needs of German business."

The question of enlarging the Cabinet to include the industrial party is a complicated one owing to the bitter opposition of the Socialists to a working

## Siki in Senegalese Garb Parades in Boulevards

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 12. **B**ATTLING SIKI, undaunted by his international disgrace, just escaped arrest last night when he decided to celebrate Armistice Day attired in his scant native Senegalese costume. He paraded the boulevards with crowds following and cheering. The police decided that his presence was dangerous and took him to the police station until the crowd dispersed. Then Siki was allowed to leave by a back door and pass the remainder of the night in an amusement park.

day longer than eight hours. On this question Stinnes said: "The German people must work two hours a day longer for ten or fifteen years in order to restore German production." This opinion is shared generally in German business circles. But the Socialists and the Catholic Labor party regard the eight hour day as the one outstanding result of the revolution and are determined to resist any extension. The Socialists also are at odds with the industrialists because the latter resist far-reaching governmental control of trade transactions which, Wirth for a time attempted to impose and then relaxed. The Socialists must decide at once whether they are willing to collaborate with the industrial party or whether they prefer to leave the Cabinet. The issue will take a sharp form when the question of confidence is debated in the Reichstag on Tuesday.

## 'MORE PRODUCTION,' CRY OF STINNES'S NEW ISSUE

Wirth May Recognize Demand for Longer Work Day.

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—The slogan of Hugo Stinnes, "More production," which the Socialists view as a disguised assault upon the eight hour day, finds approval in a large portion of the non-radical press. It is not unlikely that Chancellor Wirth will be forced to take cognizance of the Stinnes proposals to enhance the nation's productivity through added working hours. Stinnes says Germany must work two hours more daily for ten or fifteen years in order to be able even to exist.

While this may not mean legislative abolition of the eight hour day, the Socialists nevertheless see "exploitation of the proletariat" in the proposed economic reform measure and declare that "between Stinnes and the eight hour day we will stick to the latter."

Vorwarts cites Section 13, Article 427 of the Versailles treaty, which it says was primarily incorporated in the treaty to protect workmen from exploitation from capitalist exploitation and declares that "no surrender this provision would deprive Germany of one of her most effective measures to achieve a reduction in reparations to a bearable basis."

"The trouble with the Government is that it is always pressed for time," says the *Bourgeois Courier*, which expresses the view that the Chancellor has lost every one of his games of political chess because he failed to make the necessary move within the prescribed time limit. The *Bourgeois* organ also charges the Government with consistently showing an unhappy knack in overlooking the psychological moment at critical stages. It suggests that it forthwith notify the Reparations Commission that new and feasible proposals will be forthcoming as soon as new members of the Cabinet are found who are ready to devise a program which will serve as a practical basis for discussion.

## ADD 47,579,000,000 TO GERMAN CIRCULATION

Increase for Week; Fear Dollar Will Wreck Cabinet.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The currency increase during the first week of November was 47,579,000,000 marks. Believing that the dollar rate is a decisive factor in determining the life of any Ministry in Germany, the *Vossische Zeitung* predicts that the rising dollar is bound to overthrow any German Cabinet, whereas the rising mark will stabilize it.

## ALLIES AND KEMALISTS DEADLOCKED ON POLICE

Rafet Pasha Insists on Control in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Constantinople, Nov. 12.—There is a complete deadlock in the negotiations between the Allies and Rafet Pasha. A prolonged meeting attended by Rafet Pasha, Izzet Bey, Sadik Bey, the Nationalist police director of Constantinople, and Cols. Maxwell, Giffard and Caprin, representing the Allies, led to no results as the Turks insisted on their right to take police control of the city immediately.

When interviewed by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent before the conference Rafet Pasha said emphatically: "The Turks and the Allies alone are masters in Constantinople. There is no such thing as an Allied army of occupation, for the Nationalist Government never recognized the right of the Allies to occupy Constantinople. Nevertheless we are ready to show a spirit of conciliation, and I personally am convinced that a satisfactory agreement will be reached. Alarming rumors have been spread recently regarding the situation by a particularly insidious form of propaganda. The Nationalist Government controls the situation absolutely and is fully able to protect the lives and interests of all foreigners without distinction."

## FLEEING CHRISTIANS BLOCK ROADS THROUGH ASIA MINOR

Fear Winter Will Find Million on Black Sea Shore, as Ships Are Not Available to Take Them to Safety.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—Several hundred prominent Turks, including many palace and Government officials and many distinguished Arabs from Mesopotamia, sailed for Alexandria to-day. They were escorted to the pier under British protection. Kemalists attempted to detain the travelers, but British troops hurried to their assistance at the risk of a clash, and the police withdrew. Several hundred additional Turks under British protection will embark on the first available ship. Some 10,000 Russians, not desirable to the Kemalists, will be evacuated to Bulgaria and Greece.

The Angora Government's failure to furnish adequate guarantees for the protection of orphans under American care has caused the Near East officials to begin the transfer of Greek and Armenian orphans from the Constantinople area to places of greater safety. Two large orphanages at Kouleli and Kadikou, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, were evacuated to-day. The children were removed under cover of darkness by Henry Kneeland of Detroit, who brought them in the straits in barges to the Pera quarter, whence they will be embarked on the first available ship for Greece.

Preparations are proceeding to remove other orphans from the European and Turkish quarters in the capital, as well as from Samsun, Beirut and other Near East ports. Reports reaching Constantinople show that the Christian population of Sivas, Angora, Cesarea, Konia and other large centers in Asia Minor are in panic flight toward the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Samsun, in the vilayet of Trabzon, on the Black Sea, has 10,000 of its own refugees, and many thousands more are reported headed for there in quest of ships to take them out of the country. Along every road and in every mountain pass are long winding serpentine columns of men, women and children gazing along sleepily open pulling wagon loads of their worldly goods. People are abandoning their homes, farms and everything to put the greatest possible distance between themselves and their mortal enemies the Turks.

## ALLIES TO UNITE IN SIEGE CALL FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Continued from First Page.

from the Kemalists, who are seeking to control all the vessels, but the Allies will retain this authority until after the peace conference. All departing ships are crowded beyond capacity and many American families are leaving. Gen. Harington is urging the London Government to hasten the peace conference as the best means of avoiding an open rupture. He believes that if the Turks can be held in leash until the Lausanne meeting the danger of hostilities will be averted. His exhaustless patience and moderation, in view of what is held to be the unreasonable and uncompromising attitude of the Angora Government, has excited the admiration of Americans and other observers. In their earnest desire for peace the British are conceding every possible demand to the Turks. The latest concession is abolition of allied censorship over Turkish newspapers and withdrawal of supervision over the Constantinople-Angora telegraph lines and other internal and civil administrative machinery.

Rafet Pasha now has an equal voice in all matters relating to security in the city. He has been invited to draw up police plans which would be acceptable to Angora. Ismet Pasha with a party of eighteen Turks, all wearing tall Astrakhan caps and fur overcoats, gave the Near East conference the first touch of actuality. Ismet was met at the station by the French Consul and Swiss officials. Police officials, apparently fearing violence from Greeks or Armenians, cleared the crowd from the station. At the Palace Hotel the Turks caused the Greek elevator boy to be relieved from duty and requested that no Greeks be maintained on the hotel staff.

Ismet Pasha is a swarthy little man about 45 with a small black mustache. He is far less imposing in appearance than many of the members of his party, who are tall, with military carriage. He was heartily cheered by a large group of Swiss. The French Consul announced to-night that the conference would not open to-morrow. At least part of the Greek delegation is expected here to-morrow and the Russians on Tuesday. Only one woman, Mme. Riza Nour Bey, is with the Turkish delegation, and she is not officially attached. The official list is: Ismet Pasha, Hassan Bey, Fouad Bey, Mahmud Ali Bey, Bristat Bey, Riza Nour Bey, Munir Bey, Hikmet Bey, Tewfik Bey, Djemal Adine Bey, Rikid Sefer Bey and Sabry Bey.

Ismet Pasha's first act was to telephone to Ferid Bey, the Nationalist representative in Paris, asking him to come to Lausanne, as well as his Rome colleague. Ismet will probably go to Paris this week. The American Minister, Joseph C.

## Sultan Won't Abdicate; Moslem World Is Faithful

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—The Sultan was without formal official declaration of the action of the Angora Government regarding his status as sovereign, and police officials said he would continue to discharge the functions of office so long as 300,000,000 Moslems remained faithful to the prophet's successor.

The head of the Moslem world remains in the Yildiz Palace, and receives visitors and discharges his usual duties. He participated in the usual Friday Selamlik, and Americans were quick to note he was attired in his customary military uniform as Commander in chief of the Turkish army, although the Angora Government insists that he has been shorn of all but spiritual authority over the Islamic peoples.

Grew, to-day engaged rooms for Rear Admiral Mark Bristol and the American Ambassador to Italy, Richard Washburn Child; Mrs. Child and himself, but he did not know when the American official observers would reach here because of the uncertainty of the conference plans.

The Egyptian delegation, headed by Shamsah Bey, will arrive to-morrow. The British delegation will comprise about fifty persons, exceeding all others in size. It will arrive about November 18.

## KEMALISTS RESENT 'INTERFERENCE' BY U. S.

Refers to Note From Secretary Hughes Unpublished Here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—The Turkish Nationalist leaders to-day expressed resentment over what they termed American interference in Turkey's internal affairs contained in a note received from Secretary of State Hughes. The note was received too late for newspaper comment.

The Nationalist leaders are particularly displeased over America's insistence for the maintenance of capitulations, which they declare must be scrapped forever. Regarding claims for indemnity, they said Turkey could not accept responsibility for damage caused American property by foreign invaders. Turkey, they declared, always favored full freedom of the Straits of the Dardanelles, provided adequate guarantees were given by the Powers that such use would not imperil Turkish security. Kemalists authorities asserted that American schools would be accorded ample protection, but that they must submit to Turkish laws and regulations.

By the Associated Press.

If Secretary of State Hughes has sent a note to the Turkish Nationalists, the text of it has not been made public in the United States.

## PARIS STUDENTS MARCH IN H. C. OF L. PROTEST

Food, Rents, Books and Tuition Now Crush Genius.

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—Men and women students to-day staged the traditional Indian file parade from the Sorbonne to Montmartre on the occasion of the opening of the University year, but turned the ceremony into an effort to arouse the public to the hardships of budding genius.

Shouting and dancing, the lock-step parade halted at the Bastille, the opera and other squares, where the leaders made stump speeches in which they told the public of the "great misery" of the students because of the high cost of living, high rents and dear books and tuition.

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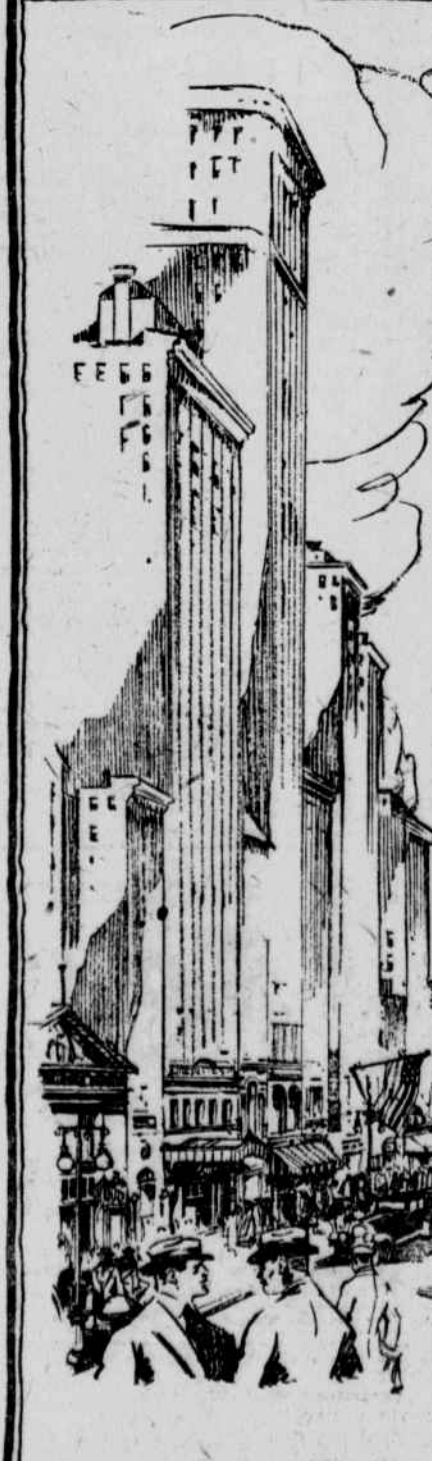
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